James Faucett.


# Hillsborough Recorder.

"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY."

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For the Recorder.

## EXCERPTS.

*The tongue of the just: choice silver.*
*Proverbs.*

Bread is the nourishment of the animal, but knowledge is the food of man; by the one we grow to the world, by the other we reach to heaven.

Charity is reason made perfect by grace.

A sense of religion, without hope, is a state of frenzy and distraction, void of all inducements to love and obedience, or any thing praiseworthy. *Sherlock.*

To act steadily a man must think solidly. *Lord.*

There will come a time when three words uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward than three thousand volumes written with disdainful sharpness of wit.

He that has learned to pray as he ought, has got the secret of a holy life. *Bp. Wilson.*

All inquiries about the nature of the reasonable soul, must be bound over at last to religion; there to be determined and defined; for otherwise they still lie open to many errors and illusions of sense. For seeing the substance of the soul was not deduced and extracted in her execution from the mass of heaven and earth, but immediately inspired from God, and seeing the laws of heaven and earth are the proper subjects of *philosophy*, how can the knowledge of the substance of the soul be fetched from *philosophy?* But it must be drawn from the same *inspiration* from whence the substance thereof first flowed. *Bacon.*

It is a trouble to some to commit a sin.

A man's heart and eye may be in heaven, that is, in a state of perfection, long before he sets his feet upon the golden threshold. *Bp. Taylor.*

If an angel were sent to find the most perfect man, he would possibly not find him composing a body of divinity, but perhaps a cripple in a poor-house, whom all the parish wish dead, and humbled before God with far lower thoughts of himself than others think of him.

I never saw a work stand well with out a check.

When we first enter the divine life we propose to grow *rich;* God's plan is to make us feel *poor.*

Abel pleased God; and yet Cain killed Abel for envy of his goodness. Therefore it is *a dangerous thing to please God*, if there be no future state. *Newton.*

The weaker you are, the fitter instrument you become for the designs and for the glory of God. *Massillon.*

To him that knoweth not the point to which he is hastening, no wind can be favorable; neither can he who has not yet determined at what mark to shoot, direct his arrow aright. *Leighton.*

All the works of the Lord are exceeding good; at his commandment is done whatsoever pleaseth him. He seeth from everlasting to everlasting; and there is nothing wonderful before him.

*Ecclesiasticus.*

*A Good Joke.*—There are two houses of entertainment in a village in the Old Dominion, between the proprietors of which (one a Whig the other a Democrat) the best of feelings does not exist. Each indulged in ire against his opponent until two of their favorite negro servants took up the cudgels and fought, for which offence against the civil law both were flogged. Conway, the Whig negro and friend of Harrison, received five stripes and his antagonist Sam, the Democrat and friend of Van Buren (being the aggressor) was ordered ten stripes, the last of which being applied, he bounded with great agility and shouted "*hurra for Van—he's five ahead!*"

*Removing the Deposites.*—The Register states, that three years ago Mr. Marshall, of Raleigh, had his money drawer repeatedly robbed, without being able to discover the robber, until a few days ago, in refitting his store, he found $35 in bank notes lining a mouse's nest, besides many fragments of notes.

*Fayetteville Obs.*

## To the People of the State of North-Carolina.

We have seen, with mingled feelings of surprise and mortification, a circular issued by W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins, dated House of Representives, 8th June, 1840. We are surprised that members of Congress should have descended from their high stations to have made charges so unfounded in fact, and we are mortified beyond measure that those members should have come from North Carolina. We deem it a duty to you, we deem it due to ourselves, to expose the misrepresentations of this circular, and, in doing so, we shall endeavor to treat its authors with all due respect, while we avoid their example, and remember to maintain our own self-respect.

Much of the abusive language applied to General Harrison we shall not notice. His character is beyond the reach of such assaults. For a long period he has been in the service of his country—he has often risked his life for that country—he risked his political life, and sacrificed his seat in Congress on account of his regard for the rights of the Southern States. We challenge the most rigid examination into his character. We defy the most severe exercise of malicious criticism into his military conduct and into his civil history. Thus far, every attack has proved he was better than he appeared before, and, as Americans, proud of the reputation of our distinguished countryman, we invite attention to his history. The miserable exploded slander, that he is a "bank, federal, abolition" candidate, is utterly unworthy of notice. The policy of the Van Buren party has created and fostered hundreds of state banks. We will at any time compare notes, and will prove hundreds of federalists to belong to the same party. Numerous instances can be given of their receiving high offices from Mr. Van Buren. Nothing is more susceptible of proof than the fact that the abolitionists have nominated candidates of their own, and that they are opposing Harrison, shoulder to shoulder, with the Van Buren party.

To show the People of our state who are the abolitionists, who are co laborers with Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins in their unworthy warfare, we ask that the letter of Duncan, of Ohio, may be examined. To give evidence of the fiendish malignity with which the South is assailed by Van Buren men, we hope the declarations of Tappan may be remembered, the man who offered to subscribe $500 to buy powder and shot for the negroes, to aid them in insurrection! These men are members of the same party with our colleagues—all uniting in vilifying an old soldier who has served his country well—all uniting in their efforts to elect a man President of the United States who approves of the proceedings of a Court Martial in which negro testimony was admitted against a white man!

But we dismiss this. It has been too often refuted to claim further notice at our hands. The authors of this circular could not have made any man in his senses believe this charge, *before* they wrote this extraordinary circular. *After* such an exhibition of disregard of facts as this circular affords, they and their endorsers must rely upon something beyond bare assertion to gain credit for their statements.

But what do they say in this circular? General Harrison is charged by them, on the first page of their circular, with "acts and votes" in favor of laws to sell "white men and white women for "sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, and lawyers' "fees, and fines imposed by courts, who, "*from their poverty*, were so poor as to "be unable to pay these costs in mo "ney." We submit whether the statement does not bear its own refutation on its face. The act related to "crimes and punishments." It applied only to those who were *sentenced on conviction* of any crime or breach of any penal law, to pay "a fine or fines, *with or without the cost of prosecution.*" The reading of the law exposes the groundless charge; because it says "*with or without the costs of prosecution.*" Messrs. M. & H. would have you believe that, in enacting this law, the clerks', lawyers', and sheriffs' fees were alone consulted. It was intended as a punishment for *crimes*, such as horse stealing, hog stealing, burglary, arson, &c.; which are expressly mentioned in the law, when the criminals were "on conviction" sentenced to pay a fine, "*with or without costs of prosecution.*"

Messrs. M. & H. seem to think this law would operate only on those who, "from their poverty, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money!" If it had been intended to affect those only who, "*from their poverty were so poor*," we suppose those who "from" any other cause were "so poor" would never have been sold under this law! Messrs. M. & H. seem to think there are two classes of poor spent first, "the poor" simply, and then, secondly, those who "from their poverty are so poor!" But we are willing to give these authors the full benefit of their extract from this law, and we quote the law of Indiana, as contained in the circular:

Extract from the Laws of Indiana Territory, Printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout & Smoot, in 1807, and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington city.

### CHAPTER VI.

An act respecting *Crimes* and Punishments.

Sec. 30. When any person or persons shall, on conviction of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs, for such term of time as the said court shall judge reasonable.

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the term of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding, shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall, moreover, serve two days for every one so lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved September 17, 1807
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Indiana, at this time, was a Territory; she had not become a State; she had no penitentiary—probably she had few jails in her borders. If a vagrant had robbed a man of his horse, or stolen his hog, although the vagrant might have owned property to the amount of a thousand dollars, still, under this law, he might have been "hired to service." The object of the law was to punish and to reform offenders. Under this law a notorious offender could be hired out, for six or twelve months, and made to work instead of being confined in jail, and fed at public expense out of the taxes paid by honest "good neighbor men." The law reached not only those who "from their poverty were so poor" as to be unable to pay costs, but those who might be able to pay costs, and who deserved to hired out and made to work. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that this law was made for, and applied only to persons *convicted* of crimes, and it could only be carried into effect after indictment by a grand jury, and after conviction by twelve free men, who heard testimony on oath. And yet Messrs. M. and H., in their circular, say, that under this law, poor white men and white women could be "sold by the sheriff, at public auction, *as slaves!*"—Are "slaves" sold for such term of time as Courts deem reasonable," on conviction for crimes? As well might it be said apprentices are sold as slaves. Is it not an insult to you, does it not evince a contempt for your understandings, when such statements are published for your examination? But we will not misrepresent—we quote the words from the third page of the circular:

"We deem comment useless, and will therefore only say that, on the 17th of September, 1807, General William H. Harrison, the then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and holding the sole control of all the laws in his own hands, *actually signed the above bill which provides that poor white men and women, who are from their poverty unable to pay sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, lawyers' fees, and court fines, should be sold by the sheriff at public auction as slaves.* How would you feel to see one of your poor *but respectable and good neighbor men* sold at auction by the sheriff of your county *as a slave*, under this Harrison law, to some *free negro?* And only think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor women knocked off under the sheriffs' hammer to a free negro, *as his slave*, to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatever they might be; and should she resist and disobey and leave her black master's service, and he should apprehend her, and drag her before a single justice of the peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted upon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she has lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President? And this is the bank, federal, Whig candidate's former opinions and acts to which he refers us, and adopts as his present opinions and principles; and this man, with these principles, is the nominee of the great Harrisburg and Baltimore bank, federal, abolition Conventions for President of these United States; and they strongly solicit your votes for him, and particularly demand the votes of poor men, while at the same time he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man: and you are asked by these federal Whigs to take him upon his *former* expressed opinions and acts, and they as above stated."

We take it for granted that any intelligent man will see at once this misstatement, and will, as soon as the law is read, be entirely satisfied that selling a horse thief, or a hog thief, or one who had committed forgery or perjury, after he had been "*convicted*" by twelve men, cannot properly or with truth be said to be selling "respectable and good neighbor men" for lawyers' fees.

We know the People, "the respectable and good neighbor men," of North Carolina too well to believe, for one moment that they will oppose the election of Gen. Harrison because he wished to punish thieves, forgers, and perjured wretches. One who did not know our people would suppose that North Carolina was a den of thieves, from reading this circular. How could honest people suffer by such a law? No honest man could complain of it. It was passed to protect honest men against those who violated the laws of God and man, and relieve honest men from taxes. And surely no North Carolinian, residing in that state, remarkable for the general good character, the orderly and correct deportment of its people, can be influenced by such appeals. We pronounce this attempt *an unworthy artifice*, unbecoming members of Congress, representing honest men, as the authors of this circular do, and insulting to the people of North Carolina, who would suffer as little by such laws as any other people in the world.

But there is another misrepresentation in the extract last quoted, which either betrays an unpardonable ignorance in those who profess to hold themselves ready to answer "any inquiries which may be asked," or shows a wilful departure from the truth. Messrs. M. and H. as if they were electioneering among convicts from a penitentiary, ask "How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor men sold at auction by the sheriff of your county, *as a slave*, under this Harrison law, to some *free negro?*" If Gen. Harrison had ever sanctioned a law by which a free negro was authorized to buy a poor and respectable man, he would deserve, and would receive from us, nothing but the severest censure. Instead of feeling justly proud, as Americans, of his glorious victories in the field over the British and Indian forces, we should blush to hear the name of Harrison. Instead of reflecting, with feelings of exultation, on the events of a long and well-spent life, on the unsullied purity of his character as a Soldier and Statesman, we should say he deserved the curses of "respectable good neighbor man." But what is the real state of the case? In many of the States of the Union there are similar laws, and the idea of a white man being sold to a free negro seems never to have been thought of by any one but Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins.

The law of North Carolina, which many of the members of Assembly in North Carolina voted for, does not contain any clause forbidding a free negro to hire a convict. Like parricide among the Athenians, there was no law to prevent it, for no man, it was thought, could be wicked enough to commit the crime. Will it be said that the members of the Legislature of North Carolina ever voted for a law to sell poor "but respectable neighbor men" as slaves to free negroes? We hope not, yet the assertion may be made with as much truth of this law as of the Indiana law. Examine for yourselves the law of North Carolina.

By this law of our own State, which we quote from memory, not having the book before us, it is provided that certain persons who are idle and disorderly in their conduct (not confined to those who are *convicted of crimes*, as the Indiana law was) should be "hired out," "but if such persons were of ill fame, so that he or they could not be hired out for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their future good behavior, in that case, it shall and may be lawful for said court to cause the offender or offenders *to receive thirty-nine lashes on his or their bare back*, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a county charge; which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence."

Consult the journals of the Legislature, when the revised statutes were adopted, and learn how many supporters of the Administration voted for this law.

But to show how careful General Harrison was, as he has always been, of the rights of the poor, we call your attention to the following section of a law of the Territory of Indiana:

"Extract from the laws of the Indiana territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the library of the State Department, Washington city."

Yes, extract from *the very same book* from which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins copied their extract.

We copy the following from page 343, chapter 48, section 9th, of *the same book*:

"Section 9. No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall at any time purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become FREE*, and shall be so held, deemed, and taken."

Signed as follows:

JESSE B. THOMAS,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives*
B. CHAMBERS,
*President of the Council.*
Approved, September 17, 1807.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Now, fellow-citizens, we can repeat the words of the circular, and say "we deem comment useless," and will therefore only say, "that on the 17th day of September, 1807, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, the then Governor of the Territory of Indiana," (the same man who is the son of Benj. Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; the same man who was appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana by Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, in the year 1803 and in 1806, afterwards by Mr. Madison in 1809, *after* this law had been passed; the same man who fought and conquered at Tippecanoe and the Thames; the same man whom cut-throat abolitionists, and all horse thieves, hog thieves, housebreakers, and forgers, who do not wish to be made to work, hate so bitterly; the same man who lost his seat in Congress because he defended Southern rights; this same Wm. Henry Harrison) "actually signed the above bill" which forbid a negro to purchase a white servant although that white servant had been convicted by a jury! Now, fellow-citizens, "how would you feel" if one of you were the representative of "respectable, good neighbor men," and published such a circular? "And only to think of what would be your feelings," if one of you had published such charges against an honest old soldier, and said "the above is a true statement of facts on record?" "We appeal to every honorable man among you, (not totally blinded by party prejudice,) who loves his friend, his liberty, and his country, to pause, reflect, and examine well the principles and recorded acts" of those men who all thus grossly insult your understanding.

We leave the Indiana laws here.

Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins also give an extract from the jornal of the Senate of Ohio in 1821, from which we take the following:

"Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19th section of the bill as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, that when upon execution or other process for the non-payment of a fine or costs, the defendant shall be imprisoned either for [illegible] it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person *as a servant* to any person within this State who will pay the whole amount due for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sale being effected the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires, *and for injuries done by either remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein* contained shall be construed to prevent person being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge; Provided, That the court, in pronouncing upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act.

"Which motion was decided in the affirmative: Yeas 20, nays 12."

Among the 12 nays, it seems, the name of Harrison is found. This law seemed in its terms to prescribe that the relation between the parties should be that of "master and apprentice." It only related to those who were "*imprisoned.*" Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins have not ventured to say that "neighbor men and neighbor women," under this law, could be sold as slaves. This is only charged as to the Indiana law. But let us examine this Ohio law, which has heretofore been very much misrepresented.

The first charge against General Harrison was, that he voted for a law to sell men for debt. In 1821, when this slander was brought against Gen. Harrison, he wrote a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, from which we copy the following:

"I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our as well as in every other State in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.

"I am, sir, Your humble servant,

"WM. H. HARRISON."

In 1836, Gen. Harrison wrote a letter to Mr. Pleasants, relating to this subject, from which we quote the following:

"So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 235; it will there be seen that I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor. [See Senate journal, 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.]

"It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation, nor have omitted to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

"I am, dear sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

"WM. H. HARRISON.

"J. H. Pleasants, Esq."

Although this charge is not made in the circular, it has been made in many newspapers, and we feel bound to let the whole truth be known to you. Like all the other thousand slanders against Gen. Harrison, the examination redounds to his credit. He was influenced by feelings of humanity in wishing to relieve prisoners from the loathsome vapors of a dungeon, that they might, as apprentices, work out their fines.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, who is well acquainted with the vote, by his speech recently made by him, very satisfactorily explains this vote. Mr. Mason says:

"Sir, I wish now to call your attention to the vote of Gen. Harrison, and the circumstances under which it was given. The attention of the Legislature of Ohio, during its session of 1820-'21, was anxiously directed to the consideration of some plan for the relief of the people, then suffering under a degree of distress and embarrassment unexampled in the history of that state. With a currency depreciated and deranged, the financial resources of the state crippled, and a treasury exhausted, the people loudly complained of the almost intolerable burden of taxation; they demanded retrenchment and reform in the expenses incident to the administration of the criminal laws of the country. In this posture of public affairs, with a gradually increasing expenditure for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, and a penitentiary crowded with convicts, that had become an annual charge on the Treasury, the Legislature assembled, and undertook to provide a remedy for the grievances complained of, by instituting a revision of the entire criminal code of the state. The task was one of great difficulty and labor; but it was accomplished with as much success as was attainable in the then condition of the country. The great object in view was to diminish the public expenditures, in criminal cases, by reducing them to the lowest point consistent with the ends proposed to be secured by the due and proper administration of punitive justice. To effect this, the House of Representatives passed a bill entitled "An act supplementary to an act for the punishment of *certain offences* therein named;" and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. Several new provisions were introduced into this bill. By it certain offences which had before been punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary were made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jails."

It was this bill "for the punishment of certain offences therein named," which contained the 19th section to which we have just referred. In that 19th section it will be seen as follows: "But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary," &c.

In the "act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified," passed February 11, 1815, (See Chase's statutes, 2d vol. pages 893, 4, 5, 6, 7,) you

will find the 37th section here referred to, and which is as follows;

"Section 37th, That when any person shall be confined in Jail for the payment of any fine and costs, that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this Act, the County Commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction, such person cannot pay such fine and costs, order the Sheriff or Jailor of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the Sheriff or Jailor, upon receiving such order in writing shall discharge such person accordingly; *Provided*, that the Commissioners may at any time thereafter order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment for the amount of such fine and costs."

Remember the 37th section was retained and Gen. Harrison voted for this, and it expressly provides that, if any person "*cannot pay* such fine and costs" the county commissioners may discharge them. *A poor man, therefore, could not suffer by this law.* We repeat, this section is not given by Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins. This gives relief to those who could not pay the fine, and this provision was retained in the law for which Gen, Harrison voted.

But the case is stronger still. In the celebrated 19th section, against the motion to strike out which Gen. Harrison voted, it appears that the criminal had the same "remedy which was provided by law in case of master and apprentice."

Here is the 2d section of the law of Ohio relating to apprentices, to be found in Chase's statutes, vol. 1, pages 585, 6, in the library of Congress:

"Sec. 2. That if any master or mistress shall be guilty of any misusage, refusal of necessary provision or clothing, cruelty, or other ill treatment, so that said apprentice or *servant* shall have just cause to complain; or the said apprentice or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behavior, or do not perform his or her duty to his or her master or mistress, then the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, having just cause of complaint, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall upon the application by either, issue his warrant or summons for bringing the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, before him, and take such order or direction between the said master or mistress, apprentice or servant, as the equity and justice of the case shall require."

We are very willing any honest, respectable neighbor man should read the 2d section, the 37th section, and the 19th section above quoted, *all parts of the law for which Gen. Harrison voted*, and form his own opinion of it. We quit this part of the subject by quoting the laws of Ohio,

By the laws of Ohio, now in force, no negro or mulatto can come and settle in that state unless he produce a certificate of his freedom, and enter into bond for his good behavior and support. A penalty is imposed on any person who harbors or employs such negro, to be paid by him. The laws of Ohio also provide that runaways shall be delivered up to their owners, upon their proving their property. Negroes are not regarded in Ohio as standing on the same footing with white men. Neither have Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins or any other persons charged that a negro can purchase as a slave a white man in Ohio.

The above extracts fully show this, if there was no other evidence. But we quote the following from the laws of Ohio, copied from page 556 of the statutes of Ohio, vol. 1;

"That no black or mulatto person or persons shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere in this state, in any cause depending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecution which shall be instituted in behalf of this state against any white person."—Passed January 25. 1807.

These are the laws now in force in the state of Ohio, in which Gen. Harrison lives. These laws we are authorized to believe met his approbation, and because he wished to punish horse thieves, and hog thieves, burglars, and forgers, in Indiana, to make them work, instead of feeding them out of the taxes paid by honest men, Messrs. M. and H. would persuade you to oppose him, and vote for a man who has allowed "negro witnesses to be examined against a white man;" and said "there was nothing in the proceedings which required his interference!"

It remains for you to say who is the more worthy of the support of "respectable men." We think we have fully answered the unfounded charges of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins against Gen. Harrison on this score.

This circular of Messrs. M. and H. seems to have been prepared under some delusion. We are at a loss to imagine what could have prompted any one to say that Gen. Harrison had "shut himself up, and refused to be seen by any one but his keepers." Again we are told, "he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man." The confiding natures of the authors of this circular have surely induced them to believe all they see in print. There is scarcely a day of his life that Gen. Harrison is not seen and spoken to by all who desire it. His generous hospitality is enjoyed by all who visit him. His door has always been open to the poor; "the string of his latch has never been pulled in" when they called on him. Before this circular had reached the hands of William White and others, and Gideon M. Green and others, Gen. Harrison was on his way from his farm to Fort Meigs, at which place, and at Columbus in Ohio, he addressed thousands of people, *of poor men*, who had known him in peace and in war. The gathering at Fort Meigs, nearly two hundred miles from his home, was estimated at 20,000 or 30,000 good neighbor men, farmers and mechanics—all of whom saw Gen. H, and most of whom must have heard him speak. Is it not extraordinary, therefore, that when Gen, Harrison had travelled nearly two hundred miles, in unreserved social intercourse with the people, he should be charged with refusing "to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man!"

Is it not strange that such a man should be thus accused! He whose whole life has been signalized by acts of benevolence and charity; the general who put the weary soldier on his horse while he walked with the army; who, in the severe winter of 1812-'13, slept under a thinner tent than any other person, either officer or soldier; who, when "his bedding consisted of a single blanket," gave that blanket to a wounded soldier who was his enemy; the general who in battle (as is proved by soldiers who were with him) "was where cannon balls and chain shot flew thick around him;" who was in the fight "where balls flew the thickest, and where steel met steel the fiercest;" he who partook of the soldier's fare with "log cabin men," and ate beef roasted before the fire without salt and without bread; he who protected the whole Western frontier and delivered thousands of women and children from the barbarities of British and Indian ferocity combined, he is now slandered and charged with refusing to be seen by or spoken to by a poor man! Oh! shame, where is thy blush! Oh! conscience, where was thy voice? No man who knows Gen. Harrison has ever said or will say he has turned his face away from friend or foe,

We think we have shown that this circular is grossly incorrect; that it has shamefully misstated facts; and that none but felons, horse-thieves, burglars, hog-thieves, and such locofoco spirits, who steal and wish to be fed at public expense, can object to this Indiana law which Gen, Harrison approved. We feel confident that in North Carolina, whose people are entitled to the high character they have acquired for honesty and patriotism, this will have as little effect as in any other country in the world.

But, fellow-citizens, we feel bound, from a sense of duty, to call your serious attention to other matters more worthy the serious consideration of patriots than a harmless law, which has never been regarded by the people of Indiana with terror or alarm, and which, although it was enacted more than thirty two years ago, has never injured any man as far as we are informed, and certainly never was complained of before by honest men. It has never been looked upon as a matter of complaint against General Harrison; for both the states of Ohio and Indiana, in 1836, where these slanders were repeated, *gave him large majorities* as their candidate for the Presidency.

In addition to the Message of the President and the Report of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of War made a report at the commencement of the present Congress, to the President of the United States, and the President sent that report to Congress, with his message. Of course the report was read by the President. It was only from this report he could obtain information of the state of the Army and of military affairs. If he did not read the report, he has acted hypocritically to the American People, is guilty of gross neglect of duty, and must be ignorant of those matters which it is his duty to be acquainted with. We are unwilling to accuse the President of such conduct.

We give you an extract from this report of the Secretary of War:

☞ "It is proposed to divide the U. States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve,—This would give an armed militia force of Two hundred Thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve; one-fourth part, twenty five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for, in the process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril.—The manner of enrollment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—*a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you.*"

The President, in his message, recommends this report and *plan* to our consideration. Hear this extract from his message;

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, *I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration THE PLAN submitted by that officer* for the organization of the militia of the U. States."

On the 9th of March, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution;

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House *his plan*, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the United States."

Here you will observe the Secretary of War speaks of a "plan" ready to be submitted to the President. The President, in his message, recommends strongly to the consideration of Congress "THE PLAN" submitted by that officer for reorganization of the militia of the United States, and the resolution of the House of Representatives calls for his "plan."

A few days after, in March, 1840, the Secretary sends his plan, and to some extracts from this, we invite the attention of all who profess to be Republicans.

Section first provides that every able bodied citizen of the respective states, between twenty and forty-five years of age, shall be enrolled in the militia; and also, this section provides as follows;

"That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within three months thereafter, *provide himself* ☞ with a good Musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge-box, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints, and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred, and provided when called out for exercise or into service; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes."

The 13th and 14th sections of this "plan," are as follows:

"13th. That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one fourth of the *active* to the *reserve* force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the reserve, *be yearly supplied* by a *draught* or by voluntary service from the MASS.

"14th. That, for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of the *active* and *sedentary* force, the territory of the United States shall be divided into ten districts, which, until otherwise directed by law, shall be comprised as follows:

| | | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| *First District.* | | |
| Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, | | 9,300 |
| *Second District.* | | |
| Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, | | 9,600 |
| *Third District.* | | |
| New York, | | 18,000 |
| *Fourth District.* | | |
| New Jersey, Pennsylvania, | | 13,000 |
| *Fifth District.* | | |
| Delaware, Maryland, Dist. of Columbia, Virginia, | | 10,400 |
| *Sixth District.* | | |
| North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, | | 10,000 |
| *Seventh District.* | | |
| Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, | | 8,800 |
| *Eighth District.* | | |
| Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, | | 3,000 |
| *Ninth District.* | | |
| Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, | | 7,400 |
| *Tenth District.* | | |
| Ohio, Michigan, Wiskonsin, | | 9,200 |
| Total. | | 97,800." |

The following is the 17th section of this plan for subverting the liberties of the country, and we hope you will *read and remember it:*

"17th. That the President of the U. States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor ——days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the U. States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

By this section, the President would have power to assemble such numbers, at such places, and at such times, within their respective districts, not exceeding twice in one year, as he may deem necessary! By this section, if Congress should enact a law, your "good neighbor men" might be forced to march to Florida or Georgia, when *the President* pleased. Would not the President, with a Sub-Treasury bank, and with all this power, be a King?

The 20th section is in the following words;

"20th. That the militia of the United States, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States. And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private of the militia, shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able-bodied man of the same rank in the regiment."

What these "rules and articles" of war are we will show presently.

The 28th section is in the following words;

"28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States in the case provided for calling forth the active force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three months' pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court martial may determine; and that every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia who shall fail to obey the orders of *the President* of the U. States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court martial, and such officer shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be *imprisoned*, by the sentence of a court martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calendar month for every five dollars of such fine."

Now let us inquire how these costs and fines are to be collected. We cannot illustrate this more forcibly than by quoting a report from the minority of the Committee on the Militia, reported by Messrs. Triplett, Carter, Goode, and Ridgway. This document is Rep. No. 585, of the present session of Congress;

"Who is to pay the costs of the marshals and deputy marshals who are to be sent out in the several States to collect the fines thus assessed by the courts martial? The answer to this inquiry is found in the following extract from the 29th section: "That the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the said *FINES, with costs*, by distress and sale of the goods and chattles of the delinquent; which costs, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeably to the laws of the state in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress; and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattles to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district, or his deputy, shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term of which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed." From this quotation, it appears that delinquent militiamen are *to pay the costs*. Taking the lowest possible estimate, of two dollars and fifty cents, for the costs of judgment and issuing the execution, let us see what will be the costs on a judgment originally for twenty dollars. When the delinquent militiaman lives two hundred miles from the place of the court sitting, the marshal's fees are fixed by law, for every mile he travels, at —— cents in going to levy the execution. This would make his fees for travelling alone.

"Which would make the account stand thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| "The original judgment, | $20 00 |
| "Cost of Judgment and execution, | 2 50 |
| Marshal's fees for travelling 200 miles, at 5 cents per mile | 2 00 |
| For serving process of execution | 10 00 |
| | $34 50" |

We ask you to pause and reflect upon this monstrous scheme, and remember that every man who votes for Mr. Van Buren will be considered, according to the locofoco doctrine, as voting to approve his measures. Do you approve of this scheme? If not, how will you express your disapprobation except at the ballot box?

*But this is not all.* By the first section, each man must furnish himself with a musket, balls, knapsack, &c. &c.—Could this be done at less than twenty dollars for each man? Are you willing to submit to this onerous tax?

Read the 17th section of this "plan;" see the **power** *to be given to "the President!"* see that the men are to "be deemed in the service of the United States;" see that the soldiers are to "*be subject*" (hard words to a Republican ear) "to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge." Read the Constitution of the United States, and see if the power is not there given to "*Congress*" to prescribe the discipline, "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia," according to the discipline "prescribed by Congress." And ask yourselves, can you sanction such a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States!

Remember, then, the 20th section prescribes that the militia, when employed in the service of the United States, (as in the 17th section,) "*shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States.*" Now let us see what a few of these "rules and articles of war" are:

In the 4th volume of the laws of the United States, published by John Bioren and W. John Duane, Philadelphia, and R. C. Weightman, Washington City, 1816, you will find "an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806.

From this act we make a few extracts for your consideration;

"Article 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court-martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, *he shall suffer DEATH*, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial."

[And if **negro testimony** is admitted on the trial, and the President should find nothing in it to "require" his "interference," how easy a matter would it be for the negro servants of a superior officer to accuse and convict a poor white man!!]

"Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from his commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison, or camp, without leave from his superior officer, under penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court martial."

Art. 67. No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases, or commissioned officers, neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison nor put to hard labor any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month."

This article limits the power of a regimental court-martial, but not of a general court-martial. A "general court-martial" could, therefore, under these articles, *put to hard labor* a soldier for a longer time than one month. Is not this worse than selling a horse thief, according to the Indiana law? And may not negro witnesses be admitted upon the trial, according to Lieut. Hooe's case?

"Art. 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop, or company, mustered or to be mustered, in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed by all officers and soldiers who are or shall be in said service."

We repeat, by the 17th section of the plan recommended to our consideration by the President, the militia will be considered in the service of the United States; and by the 20th section of the same plan, they will "be subject" to the "rules and articles of war, as the troops of the United States."

These things require no comment from us. Nothing we can say can make this "plan" appear more hideous and horrible.

We have alluded to the admission of negro witnesses against a white man. We will give the facts.

In the year 1839, a court martial was held at Pensacola, before which Mr. Geo. Mason Hooe, a native of Virginia, and a Lieutenant in the Navy, was tried. Two negro witnesses were examined on the trial, contrary to his wishes and remonstrances. The proceedings were sent to the Secretary of the Navy; he approved them. Mr. Hooe presented a memorial to the President, calling his attention to the fact, that negroes had testified against him. The President, after the proceedings of the trial were laid before him, and after he had read Mr. Hooe's respectful memorial, endorsed on the papers the following words:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference.

M. V. B."

We submit to you an extract from the proceedings which have been sent to the House of Representatives, and ask you if there is "*nothing*" in the President's conduct which requires your interference at the polls. The following we have had copied from the original, sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the House of Representatives:

Extracts from the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe, of the U. S. Navy, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 24th June, 1840.

James Mitchell, captain's steward of the U. S. ship Vandalia, called and sworn.

The accused objected to the examination of the witness, upon the ground that he was a colored man.

The Court, after deliberation, did not consider the objection a valid one, and ordered the examination to proceed.

The accused then offered a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and desired that the same be spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court most distinctly that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded. It is far from the wish of the accused to object to any evidence which the Court may deem legal; but the witness is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

"G. M. HOOE,
"Lieutenant U. S. Navy."

The accused presented a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and requested that the same be spread upon the record, which was ordered by the Court:

"The accused, having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altogether illegal, that he knows it would be so considered before the civil tribunals of this Territory, the forms and customs of which he humbly thinks should be as closely followed by a martial court as possible, therefore asks leave to spread upon the record the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined, cross examining this witness.

"GEORGE MASON HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

Daniel Waters, captain's cook of the U. S ship Vandalia, called and sworn.

The accused presented a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and requested that the same be spread upon the record, which was ordered:

"The Court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused, in regard to this witness, can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with this witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

"GEORGE MASON HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

[At the close of the proceedings of the Court is the approval of the Secretary of the Navy in these words:]

"Approved. J. K. PAULDING."

Extract from the letter or memorial of Lieut. Hooe to the President of the United States.

There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency. It respects a matter as to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive; and, if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this Court, two negroes, one the cook, the other the private steward of Commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court disregarded my exception, and, as the record shows, they were allowed to be examined and to testify on my trial. This I charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court; and, if so, according to established law and precedent, must vitiate and set aside their whole proceedings.

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President.

Navy Department, Dec. 14, 1839.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to transmit a report in the case of Lieut. George Mason Hooe, and to return the memorial addressed to you by him in relation to the proceedings of the Court on his trial.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. PAULDING.

Endorsement on the above letter, by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, with his own hand

"THE PRESIDENT FINDS NOTHING IN THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF LIEUT. HOOE WHICH REQUIRES HIS INTERFERENCE. M. V. B."

Now, fellow citizens, we ask you to contrast with this the following from the same book in which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins found their law to sell "good neighbor men;" or, as the law says, horse thieves, burglars, hog thieves, and such other "good neighbor men" as committed crime, and would not work.

Extract from the same law book from which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins took their extract:

"CHAPTER 46—PAGE 311.

AN ACT regulating the practice in the General Court, and Court of Common Pleas, and for other purposes.

"Section 24. No negro, mulatto, or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States, against negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, alone shall be parties.

"JESSE B. THOMAS,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"R. CHAMBERS,
"President of the Council.

"Approved, Sept. 17, 1807.
"WM. H. HARRISON."

We have now exposed the misstatements and misrepresentations of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins. In doing so, it has not been our desire to wound their feelings, or to indulge in harsh and

offensive language. We have prepared this communication at the request of many good people from North Carolina. We feel we are but doing justice to Gen. Harrison, a meritorious public servant, whose character is of more value to him than all the wealth of earth, whose private life has been hitherto unsullied, without a stain and without reproach, and whose services in the field have shed a lustre upon American arms that all patriots will think upon with exultation and pride.

The fame of our great men is the most valuable property of our nation.—That fame it is our duty and our pride to sustain and to defend. In the name of our Revolutionary Patriots, we call upon you to pronounce condemnation on the "plans" of this corrupt Administration. We call upon the log cabin men! upon such as fought at Tippecanoe, New Orleans, and the Thames, to come to the rescue of their country, and to save us from the disgrace of being punished by the testimony of negro servants, and from the horrors of a Standing Army.

ED. STANLY,
LEWIS WILLIAMS,
ED. DEBERRY,
K. RAYNER.

Washington City, June, 1840

AMOS KENDALL.—We find in all parts of the country, Postmasters uttering the most indignant rebuke of this ex functionary, for daring to send his impudent beggar's petition to them to procure subscribers for his foul sheet. We gave a copy of the Circular a week or two ago, which had been forwarded to us by a Postmaster who could not too strongly express his contempt for Kendall. We now annex a communication from another Postmaster, who does as much execution in a few words as we have ever seen. He shows the avaricious hypocrite, Kendall, in the act of violating one of his own rules. Would it not be well for each Postmaster to put the Prospectus and Address in a new envelope and return them to Amos according to his own directions! It is not probable, however, that Niles would make him pay the postage: *Fayetteville Obs.*

*Mr. Editor;*—A short time since, I received some instructins from *Uncle Amos*, relative to the PostOffice department, giving me some of the most particular injunctions required of Postmasters in their official duties. The following are some of his instructions: "It is the practice of many to address their handbills to Postmasters, by which means they give them an extensive circulation, free of postage. This is an abuse which must be corrected," But seven days ago I received a handbill from HIM, in order to promote *his* private interest. With an evident intention did he give it such a conveyance that it might go free of postage. Now in relation to this, his instructions are, "to return the same to the person who sent it, under a new envelope, with the charge of letter postage endorsed." He that wishes to govern others well must first learn to govern himself. He is disappointed in another one of his passengers, that he waked by the way in a

POST OFFICE.

*Swindling the Public Treasury.*—Mr. Proffitt, of Indiana, has divulged, in Congress, some facts on the subject of Government contracts in Florida, which are startling; but we doubt if any thing can match a recent case, related in the Florida Star, of a brig, which arrived at Cedar Keys, with a cargo of hams. They were condemned by the U. States Agents, sold at forced sale at St. Marks, at *night*; bought in by the clerks of the U. S. Agents, and resold by them to the *Government* at a profit of $5,000. If these facts are true, hanging is too good for the culprits. The Florida war at this rate, is as it has been since its commencement, a war of fraud and robbery on the Public Treasure. *N. Y. Star.*

The recent speeches, letters, &c. from Gen. Harrison must completely dumbfounder the slanderers of the good and brave old man. It will no longer *do* to say that he cannot speak or write. It will no longer *do* to say he is imbecile. He proves in the presence of thousands of his countrymen, that he wants no committee to talk or to think for him. Indeed, it is now acknowledged that no man in the nation has been more underrated, by friends and foes, than Gen. Harrison. His voice is as eloquent, and his pen as vigorous, as they were twenty years ago. His speech at Fort Meigs, alone, would stamp him *a first rate man*. What device will now be resorted to? Gen. H. will not remain silent. He *will* write—he will speak—he will not be mum. He is so incorrigibly obstinate, that he will express his opinions on all subjects of a public nature. Now, this is placing his calumniators in a *predicament*. The "Committee"—the "Iron Cage"—the "Veiled Prophet"—are all *exploded*. What next? *What next!!* *Alex. Gux.*

Truth often causes hatred.

# HILLSBOROUGH.

## Thursday, July 16.

Republican Whig Candidate for Governor
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as candidates to represent the county of Orange in the next Legislature:

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

*Senate.*—Hon. Willie P. Mangum.
*Commons.*—William A. Graham, esq.
Nathaniel I. King, esq.
Col. James Grahams.
Dr. Michael W. Holt.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

*Senate.*—Gen. Joseph Allison.
*Commons.*—Col. John Stockard,
Gen. Benjamin Trolinger,
Cadwallader Jones, jr. esq.
Col. William Horner.

We are authorized to announce James C. Turrentine, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. William Shaw as a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

The reader's attention is invited to the address on our first page, from Messrs. Stanly, Williams, Deberry, and Rayner, in reply to the letter of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins. We shall make no comments; a bare statement of the facts in relation to the matter of which the address principally treats, is sufficient to fix the brand of infamy upon those who have circulated the charge that Harrison "voted to sell poor men for debt."

In another column will be found the letter of the Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, exposing the low trickery of certain members of Congress, which we promised in our last. When men resort to such means for sustaining themselve, it furnishes the best of evidence that they are conscious that the tide is against them and that they are sinking. Base as is this act of Messrs. Bynum, Boyd, and others, it is but of a piece with many that the party have been guilty of in their efforts to decry the well earned fame of the gallant Harrison. Truth, justice, every thing, is sacrificed in the struggle to maintain themselves in office.

"To this complexion it has come at last."

*Direct Taxation—Gag Law—Standing Army—Federalism.*—Strange as it may seem to our honest unsuspecting people, under the administration of Mr. Van Buren—yes, under this Democratic administration—the rankest Federal measures—the very ones which made old John Adams so obnoxious to the Republican party—have been proposed, and their adoption seriously contended for. The first shock, occasioned by the proposal for a Standing Army of two hundred thousand men and an accompanying Gag Law, more odious than the Alien and Sedition Law, had scarcely reached the extremities of the Union, before another proposition is made, not less fearful in its nature, and which must create still more sensation. We mean that of *Direct Taxation*. Be not startled reader! at the bare mention of it. We must be prepared to look the proposition full in the face, and if we have the firmness, indignantly frown it down. It is one of the "great questions" which "lays behind the sub treasury scheme, connected with the fiscal action of the Government; and which" (one of the leaders of the party says) "we will be called upon to decide within the next few years." We have not time or space to pursue this subject farther in this number of our paper; we wish merely to call public attention to the matter now, and shall present it more fully hereafter. A letter of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, in reference to the subject, is before us, and should have been published if our columns had not been occupied. It shall appear in our next number.

And is this the "grand consummation" the party in power have been striving for in the name of "Democracy?" The establishment of all that was odious in the measures of the old Federal party? Verily they "have stolen livery from heaven to serve the d—l in!"

It must be gratifying to the friends of Dr. Thomas J. Faddis, (formerly of this place but now of Lafayette county in the state of Mississippi,) to see how fully the foul slanders which have been propagated against him here by his enemies, have been put to rest by a jury of his own adopted country:

From the Memphis Enquirer.

At the last circuit court of Lafayette, Miss, Thos. J. Faddis obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages against William Simpson and Jane Simpson, in a suit for slander. The plaintiff remitted the damages, stating that his sole object in prosecuting the suit was to vindicate his character by a public examination of the charges made against him.

Several articles omitted this week to give place to the excellent Address to the People of North Carolina.

## CONGRESS.

The Sub-Treasury Bill has finally passed both Houses, and has doubtless received the President's official approval. It was passed on the 30th, ult., and from an intimation in the Globe we presume that the President was holding it over till the 4th, so as to desecrate that day, by signing a declaration of Executive Independence on the people. Subsequent to the date of our last notice Mess. Cooper, Hand, Davis, Hubbard, Duncan, and Jones, supported the bill; and Messrs. Campbell of Tenn., Reed Morgan, Hill of Va., Crabb, Crittenden, and Proffit, opposed it. The Committee of the Whole finally rose, on Monday night, and reported the bill to the House, when Mr. Vanderpoel immediately moved the Previous Question, which precludes further debate. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time. Yeas 123, Nays 105. It was read, a the question being, Shall the bill pass? about twenty members contended for the floor, which was obtained by Mr. Graham of N. C. and was followed by Mr. Hawes on the same side. Mr. Vanderpool again moved the Previous Question, when the bill was passed, by a vote of 124 to 107:

The following members were absent: Mr. Howard of Ind., the only absentee who would have voted for the bill; and and Messrs. Lawrence, S. Williams, Anderson, Crowin, Granger, Fisher, Wise, Brown, dec'd, and Storrs, resigned, who would have vote against it. If the House had been full, therfore the vote would have been, for the bill 125, against it 116, Add the Speaker for the bill; (though our letters assure us that it is by no means certain that would have voted for it,) and it makes 126 to 115. Deduct the 5 illegal votes from New Jersey, and add that number to the votes against the bill, and it makes 121 to 121. The bill could not have been passed by a majority, but for the illegal New Jersey votes. This accounts for the sudden and violent manner in which they were thrust into the seats.

Mr. Hopkins of Va. who voted for the bill, was elected as its uncompromising opponent, having voted against it for three sessions in succession.

Mr Shepard of N. C., who voted for it, wrote to the Editor of the Newbern Spectator, in 1839, "We begin to fear that the Sub-Treasury bill will be passed, *If it does, the people may look out for widespread desolation.*"

Mr. Fisher, after accounting satisfactorily for his absence, says, "I intended to vote against the bill, not because I believed it fraught with the evils that many suppose, but for the reason that I had so declared to my constituents when a candidate before them."

The question now being on the title of the bill, Mr. Cooper of Pa. moved to strike out the present title and insert "*A bill to reduce the value of property, the products of the farmer, and the wages of the laborer; to destroy the indebted portion of the community, and to place the Treasury of the nation in the hands of the President.*" Mr. Cushing moved to make it, "An act to enable the public money to be drawn from the Treasury without appropriations made by law." Mr. C. said the bill had been passed under fitting circumstances—as the sun was about to set in darkness;—but a dawn was soon to follow, in which the prosperity of the nation would again appear under better and brighter auspices. Mr. Pickens rose under very great excitment, expressing his exultation that at length the country was to be emancipated from the thraldom of that conspiracy of associated wealth which had for 40 years been trampling it in the dust. And now, when this glorious act was about to be consummated, the discomfitted Opposition retired reluctantly from the prey whose warm blood they had been lapping, grinding their teeth in disappointed rage. The speaker called Mr. P. to order; but cries were heard from all sides, "Let him go on,—only give us leave to answer." The confusion was exceedingly great; the aisles were filled with members on their feet, crowding round the seat of Mr. Cushing, close to which Mr. P. had approached when he commenced speaking. Mr. Pickens went on, but loudly as he spoke, he was scarcely intelligible. He said, this was not the last act of the drama; no, it was the first act; *there were great and ulterior measures still behind, of far greater importance* [Cries of "Yes, we know it; *direct Taxation for one!*"] Mr. P. closed a very excited and exciting speech, by demanding the previous question, which prevented all reply! In an instant the Hall was filled with a commotion such as had not been witnessed since the scenes at the commencement of the session. Cries of "There! that's the chivalry! South Carolina chivalry! make a speech and then move the previous question!" Mr. Stanly said, "South Carolina chivalry is dead—it died on the passage of the sub-treasury. I never believed it was any thing but wind." Mr. P., amidst an uproar in which even his voice, upon its highest key, was drowned, replied, "Yes, it is the South Carolina chivalry, and it has little to fear from the chivalry of the gentleman from North Carolina." Order was finally restored, in some degree, by the Speaker calling upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the aisles.—The amendments to the title were then rejected, and the original title adopted.

The Bankrupt Bill, which passed the Senate after so much laborious discussion of its principles and its details has received its quietus in the House of Representatives. It came up on the 7th inst. in the order of business, received its first and second readings as a matter of course, and then, on motion of Mr. Pickens, was ordered to lie on the table by a vote of 101 to 89.

Col. Richard M. Johnson has been nominated by the Van Buren Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on the 9th inst., as the candidate to be run in North Carolina for the Vice Presidency. We learn from the Register, that not more than 20 counties, out of 67, were represented!

From the National Intelligencer.
Washington, June 20, 1840.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:—I must ask permission to add a few words to what I have already said in your columns upon the subject to which I have been compelled to invite the attention of the public in reply to the Globe. That paper is the organ of the administration, and its editor is an officer of the House of Representatives. His perversions and misrepresentations therefore, cannot be suffered to pass unheeded. Besides he has now called to his aid five members of Congress, who make a letter of mine the subject of an address to their constituents.

I have already declared the charges, published in the Globe upon the supposed authority of that letter, to be false,

Under the new light which has broken upon the editor of the Globe, through the medium of the address of the five members of Congress, he exclaims, in his paper of last evening, "what did Mr. Calhoun write home that Gen. Harrison belonged to an abolition Society for? If it was NOT TO SATISFY THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEN THAT HE WAS A WHOLE-SOULED ABOLITIONIST, what was his motive? We think it will be difficult for Mr. Calhoun to assign any other."

No easier task could be possibly assigned to me than this. I NEVER WROTE TO A HUMAN BEING ANY THING OF THE KIND. The idea that General Harrison was "a whole souled abolitionist," or an abolitionist of any description, never entered my mind, nor, as I believe, has it ever entered the mind of any man who is capable of reading, thinking, or judging.

"But," says the Globe, "in his letter Mr. Calhoun called that association an Abolition Society."

I did no such thing. I used no such language approaching such an idea. My letter is open to the scrutiny of all who wish to see it Let the man stand forth who can find in it these words, or any words of similar import.

But the five members of Congress have so certified! Have they Indeed! Let us examine that point.

I stated in my first communication the reason why I was not at liberty to publish the letter in the newspapers. I felt myself under an obligation of honor not to do it. At the same time, I offered to show the letter to any gentleman of any party who doubted the correctness of my statement, or felt any curiosity on the subject. Very many gentlemen have accordingly examined the letter.

I certainly never expected to see it in print, sincerely anxious as I was, from the beginning, to publish it, could I do so but honorably. My surprise may be conjectured, when the letter itself, or rather what purported to be the letter, was presented to me by a friend this morning in the Globe, but with those significant words—"he joined an Abolition Society"—interpolated in the very body of it! I cannot trust myself to utter a syllable about the proceeding here. I leave to every one to make his own comments.

But there stands the letter in the veritable Globe, certified by Messrs. Jameson, Boyd, Steenrod, Turney and Bynum "to contain the substance, and not to vary materially from the form and language" of the original.

"Not to vary materially from the language!" Indeed! The interpolation of those five ominous words—"he joined an abolition society"—does not "vary materially the language!" I would be glad to know what is the meaning of a variance of language, and in what it materially consits.

The truth is, that those five words change the whole character, the whole tenor, the whole meaning of the letter. See what followed, as quickly as the types could be set up. "What," cries out the editor of the Globe—"what did Mr. Calhoun write home that General Harrison belonged to an abolition society for?"

The letter in question was written with a total ignorance of General Harrison's opinions on the subject of slavery, and it took for granted that those who had expressed disaffection at his being nominated was as ignorant upon the subject as myself; it was therefore, simply a caution, and so expressed, against any premature denunciatory action.

The individuals who originally sought information as to the correctness of the Indiana story—which is the basis of this whole matter—do not know to this day that General Harrison was ever consulted upon the subject, or that he ever communicated the information to the member of Congress of whom their inquiry was made. This fact puts to flight all the "holly horror" of the Globe.

The extraordinary interpolation of which I have spoken has given the Globe an opportunity to reapeat that the charges made through the Boston Post are substantially admitted by me. Hence I deem it important to bring the Globe again directly to the point. And I therefore once more repeat that the charges referred to, as heretofore specifically set forth, from whatever quarter they may come, are, each and all of them, from beginning to end—every sentence every word, and every syllable—false and only false; and that the inferences, each and all of them, jesuitically drawn, or attempted to be drawn by the Globe, as well as those deduced in the address of the members of Congress, are as unfounded as the charges themselves are false

W. B. CALHOUN.

It is unnecessary to examine particularly the structure of the letter furnished by the five membmers of Congress. When, however they represent me as saying that "he [Gen. H.] while Governor of Indiana, for ten years, done every thing in his powe to spread slavery," &c., I must be allowed that I have never "done," any such English as that with my eyes open. And I must beg of those five gentlemen that I may not be "done into English" any futher by them.

IS IT A FORGERY.

Messrs. Lynn Boyd, John Jameson, Hopkins L. Turney, Lewis Steenrod and Jesse A. Bynum, locofoco members of Congress, on Friday published in the Globe an address to their constituents, in in the body of which they inserted a letter signed with the name of W. B. Calhoun, (Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts,) in which Mr Calhoun is made to say that Gen. Harrison was a member of an Abolition Society!

Mr. Calhoun immedialy published a note in the National Intelligencer charging the said Loco Foco members of Congress with interpolating the words "Abolition Society;" and, in the last Globe, Messrs. Lynn Boyd, John Jameson and Hopkins L. Turney, acknowledged that they did interpolate the words in the letter, and admit that they are not in the original! Is this a fogery?

## ☞THE GAG LAW.☜

Among the many other abominable principles embraced in the Army Bill, is that of the Gag Law. That bill provides that when the Militia are called together for purposes of training, they shall be subject to the *Articles of War*. What are the articles of war?—asks the honest farmer. The following is one of them, by which it will appear that the good people, who are in the habit of saying pretty much what they please at musters and other public places, will be somewhat restricted in the liberty of speech. They will not then be permitted to "use contemptuous or disrespectful words" against "the Chief Magistrate," with impunity. This is the very essence of the old Gag Law of '98. Read the 5th of the Articles of War;

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier, who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate of any of the United States in which they may be quartered; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

Pretty tough! *Richmond Whig.*

A Convention of 10,000 of the Whigs of Massachusetts met at Worcester, on 17th of June, and unanimously selected the Hon. John Davis as their candidate for Governor. It is said that he will be elected by a majority of 12 or 15,000. *National Intelligencer.*

A Public dinner is to be given by the citizens of Pittsylvania county, Va., at Danville, to the Hon. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, on the 28th inst. instead of the 21st as before stated.

## MARRIED,

In this county, on the 12th inst, by Charles Wilson, esq. Mr. SIMPSON RHEW to Mrs. MARY HALL, widow of William Hall, esq. deceased,

## Obituary.

Died, in this vicinity, on Wednesday last, CELESTE ODEND'HAL, infant daughter of Mr. John Odend'hal, aged fifteen months. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."


## Attention!

*First Light Infantry Company belonging to the 47th Regiment N. Carolina Militia.*

YOU are hereby commanded and ordered to appear at Capt. Jos G Bacon's on the second Saturday in August next, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped, as the law directs, for drill muster—each with six rounds of powder. The members of the company will appear in complete uniform.

By order of
J. G BACON, *Capt.*

July 14. 30—


*Hear it!*—The Western Sun, a whole hog, thorough-going Van Buren paper, printed at Vincennes, says: "The Standing Army of Mr. Van Buren, *is one of the greatest humbugs of the day.*"

For the Recorder.

## A Whig Song.

Air—"*The camels are coming.*"

The People are coming, oh hoi oh hoi
The People are coming, oh hoi oh hoi
They're gathering by thousands from valley and mountain,
The People are coming, oh hoi oh hoi

They have suffered in silence as long as they can,
And now they have risen, as it were to a man,
Like the rush of the storm, as it sweeps from the north,
All mighty to conquer, their voice has gone forth;
The People are coming, &c.

The great Log Cabin rolls on before,
With its hearty good cheer, and its open door,
And banners around streaming free to the wind,
No true friend of liberty tarries behind;
The People are coming, &c.

The Locos stand and stare aghast,
As the thousands of Log Cabin boys march past,
And tremblingly say, as they turn them away,
That d—nd old Log Cabin must carry the day,
For the People are coming, &c.

Some stately old tories more nice than the rest,
With a wonderful qualmishness seem oppressed
And think a coon skin and a Log Cabin door
Should never be brought the dear people before,
But the People are coming, &c

But we'll teach all of those who're so wondrously nice,
That the people themselves in these things have a voice,
For they put them in mind of those primitive years,
When Freedom was toil'd for mid bloodshed and tears;
Oh! the People are coming, &c.

Then stand up Whigs all, each with hand on his heart,
Resolved every one to act nobly his part,
And we'll wield a stiff broom in the old white-house hall,
Sweeping out the Chief Cook, Scullions, Turnspit, and all,
For the People are coming, &c.

Hurra for old TIP he's the choice of us all,
With him for our leader we'll stand or we'll fall,
For him and for TYLER we'll vote to a man,
And bid a long farewell forever to VAN;
The People are coming, &c.

## THE MARKETS.

| | Raleigh, July 10. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, | 4 50 | a | 5 00 |
| Corn, | 0 50 | a | 0 00 |
| Cotton, | 0 7 | a | 0 08 |
| | Fayetteville, July 8. | | |
| Bacon, | 00 08 | a | 00 07½ |
| Beeswax, | 00 23 | a | 00 25 |
| Coffee, | 00 12½ | a | 00 13½ |
| Cotton, | 00 6 | a | 00 08 |
| Corn, | 00 55 | a | 00 60 |
| Flaxseed, | 1 00 | a | 0 90 |
| Flour, | 4 00 | a | 5 00 |
| Feathers, | 00 40 | | |
| | Wilmington, July 8. | | |
| Flour, | 4 50 | a | 5 50 |
| Rice, 100 lbs. | 2 75 | a | 3 00 |
| Salt, bushel, | 00 48 | a | 00 50 |
| " sack, | 1 00 | a | 01 75 |
| Sugar, | 00 7½ | a | 00 10 |
| | Petersburg, July 9. | | |
| Cotton, | 00 06½ | a | 00 08½ |
| Wheat, | 0 00 | a | 1 00 |
| Tobacco, | 3 00 | a | 6 75 |

## Weekly Almanac.

| JULY. | Sun rises | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 Thursday, | 4 55 | 7 5 | First 6 8 47 morn |
| 17 Friday, | 4 55 | 7 5 | Full 14 0 14 after. |
| 18 Saturday, | 4 56 | 7 4 | Last 22 1 30 morn |
| 19 Sunday, | 4 55 | 7 4 | New 28 4 12 after. |
| 20 Monday, | 4 57 | 7 3 | |
| 21 Tuesday | 4 58 | 7 2 | |
| 22 Wednesday | 4 58 | 7 2 | |


## Valuable Plantation
### FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.

July 15. 30—4w

## Green Spring Academy.

THE examination of the students of Green Spring Academy will take place on Saturday the 25th of July. An exhibition of public speaking will be had on the occasion.

J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Principal.*

July 8 29—

## Attention!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Alamance Battalion in the third Orange Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Catharine Coble's on the 7th day of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and Court Martial and on Saturday the 8th, at eleven o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as law directs, for Battallion exercise

MARTIN COBLE, *Major.*

July 8, 1840. 29—

Federalism is made up of falsehood, its principles are false; its facts are false; its doctrines are false; and finally, its men are false. *Globe.*

Thus saith the Globe of Thursday night last; and although the charges are sweeping ones, it is not for us to gainsay them. We have never been the defenders of Federalism. It has been, on the contrary, our fortune to receive from it many hard knocks and to give many in return as hard as we could, decently, bestow them. The first musket we ever shouldered was to defend a Republican newspaper office against a threatened Federal mob. It is not for us, therefore, to deny the truth of what the Globe is pleased to say of the falsehood of federalism and federalists. But what say you Messrs. Buchanan and Wall, and Hubbard, and Vanderpool, and Prentiss, and all ye other Federal supporters of the Administration? What say you to the charges of your amiable friend of the Globe? Are you and your principles, and your facts, and your doctrines, false ALL FALSE? Hold up your hands gentlemen and answer: *Guilty, or not guilty?*

*National Intelligencer.*

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The North Carolinian is making itself very unhappy at the idea that Gen. Harrison wants to "tax the people one thousand two hundred millions of dollars, to buy up all the negroes and set them free." The Carolinian is like the girl that went into hysterics at the idea, that "*if* she should get married and *if* she should have a little baby, and *if* it should crawl into the oven, and be burnt to death, how sorry she would be." Our neighbor may calm his patriotic fears. Gen. Harrison is not and never was, in favor of any such tax. In 1833, he did say, that, "with the sanction of the slave holding States," he would be glad to see the "surplus revenue," (not a tax,) applied to purchasing slaves, and sending them out of the country. This is exactly the suggestion made by Mr. Jefferson, the great apostle of democracy, many years before. *Fayetteville Obs.*

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Economy is of itself a great revenue.

## List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
C T D C Anderson
B
James H Branch
James Bass
William Bowls
William L Bowls
Jane Bentford
Mary Bryan 3
James R Bryan
James Browning
Samuel P Barlow
Robert Black
Isabella Burguin
C
John Crutchfield 2
Stanford Cheek
Joel Cloud
Norwood Cates
Judge Cambern
Thomas Christian
Wm Carrington
George Crabtree 2
Presly L Carden
Robert Cowan
Harden Couch 2
David Couch
D
Willis B Dilliard
Matthew Durham
William Duskin 2
Alexander Dixson
Young Dortch
Wm T Dortch
E
Etheldred S Edmons
F
Elizabeth Freeland 2
Gilman K Favor 2
G
Elijah Graves
H
Durham Hall
Wm Hopkins
Calvin Hill
George Harrington
James Horne
K
Samuel Kirkland
Washington King
Dr Reuben Knox
Ann M Kelly 2
J.
Jessee James
L
Nelly Lockhart
Suavan Lee
Wm Landers
Ann Long
George Laws
M
Frederick Moize
Wm Moize
Wm Miles
Wm McCawley
Victoria Mitchel
Joseph B McMurry
Thomas Maris
Samuel Medlin
A C Murdock
John McMannin 2
Hunter McCulloch
P
Mary A Paul
Anderson J Pool
George Pratt
John Piper
Benjamin Prichard
R
Copeland Riley
Jacob Riley
John Rich
John Riggs 2
Jas Ray, of Thos 2
S
Dr G D Sims
Jesse Scott
Samuel Stubbins
David Strayhorn
Elizabeth Smith
Willis Smith
Lowel Smith
T
Rebecca Tuder
Thomas Tuder
James Tredderick
W
Samuel Woods
Henderson Woods
Thomas Whitaker

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

July 1. 28—

## Attention!!

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at *Capt. George Morrow's*, on Friday the 31st of July, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of Drill and Court Martial; and on Saturday the 1st of August, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, with four rounds of powder, for battalion exercise.

WM. SHAW, *Lieut. Col.*

July 1. 28—

## Attention!!

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on Friday the 17th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on Saturday the 18th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend with your respective companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

PAISLEY NELSON, *Major,*

July 1. 28—

## Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

## PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY. ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office,

July 10. 31—

---

HILLSBOROUGH

## FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing that it still continues under the care of its former efficient and accomplished Instructresses. No pains have been spared to place it in the highest rank of Female Academies. The ensuing session will commence on Thursday, the 16th of July. Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to bring their daughters or wards in time to be in readiness for the opening of the school, as it is important that the pupils of each class should enter upon their studies at the same time. The modes of instruction, as well as the text books adopted, are, as far as practicable, those recommended by the American Common School Union.

1st Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mythology, Botany, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Geology, Political Economy, Dictation and Composition.

2d Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Dictation and Composition.

3d Class—Spelling Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

4th Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetical Tables.

TERMS OF TUITION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class, | $17 00 |
| Second Class, | 15 00 |
| Third Class, | 15 00 |
| Fourth Class, | 12 50 |
| French or Latin, | 15 00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar, | 25 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 12 00 |
| Working on Canvass, | 5 00 |
| Working on Muslin, | 3 00 |

JAMES S. SMITH,
CAD. JONES, Sen.
WM. CAIN,
HUGH WADDELL,
STEPHEN MOORE,
NATHAN HOOKER,
P. H. MANGUM,
TRUSTEES.

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard will insert four times.

June 17. 26-4w

## FEMALE SCHOOL,

IN HILLSBOROUGH.

THE Fall Session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL's School will commence on Monday the 13th of July.

Multiplied studies, which must necessarily be superficial, are avoided; and though the higher branches of female education are not neglected, when the pupil is *prepared for them*, greater attention is paid to Spelling, Reading, English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Composition and Arithmetic.

| | |
|---|---|
| Terms—English Studies, | $17 50 |
| French (by a native,) | 15 00 |
| Music, | 25 00 |
| Drawing and Painting, | 10 00 |

Parents and Guardians wishing further information are referred to

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Frederick Nash, | Hillsborough. |
| Dr. James Webb, | |
| John W. Norwood, esq. | |
| Hon. W. P. Mangum, | Orange. |
| William Cain, sen. | |
| Rev. Drury Lacy, | Raleigh. |
| Rev. Frederick Nash, | Lincolnton. |
| Samuel Simpson, esq | Newbern. |
| John M. Roberts, esq | |

June 5. 25—

☞ The Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, will publish once a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts.

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on Thursday the 16th of July. This being the commencement of the academic year, a class of beginners will be received.

W. J. BINGHAM,
JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Assisted by A. C. LINDSEY, and S. W. HUGHES; the former of whom devotes a portion, and the latter the whole of his time to the English department.

Tuition, as heretofore, payable in advance.

June 6. 25—

☞ The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will publish once a week for five weeks, and forward their accounts.

## Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1839, to wit:

On Monday, 6th July, at Jesse Durham's.
Tuesday the 7th, at John Newlin's.
Wednesday the 8th, at Ruffin's Mills.
Thursday the 9th, at Michael Albright's.
Friday the 10th, at Mrs. Long's.
Saturday the 11th, at Michael Holt's.
Monday the 13th at John S. Turrentine's.
Tuesday the 14th, at George Faucett's.
Wednesday the 15th, at Chesley F. Faucett's
Thursday the 16th, at James Hutcheson's.
Friday the 17th, at Gabriel B. Lee's.
Saturday the 18th, at Mason Hall.
Monday the 20th, at Hillsborough.
Tuesday the 21st, at Chalk Level.
Wednesday the 22d, at Mrs. McKee's.
Thursday the 23d, at Abner Parker's.
Friday the 24th, at William Lipscomb's.
Saturday the 25th, at Harris Wilkerson's.
Monday the 27th, at Zachariah Trice's.
Tuesday the 28th, at Herndon's old store.
Wednesday the 29th, at Wm. Trice's store.
Thursday the 30th, at Chapel Hill.
Friday the 31st, at Thomas Long's.

☞ The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1840 will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAME C. TURRENTINE, *Sh'ff.*

June 10. 25—

## Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24—

## Flour, Meal & Bacon,

For Sale, by

J. J. FREELAND.

May 6. 20—

## SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 88—

*BLANKS for Sale at this Office*

---

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

## GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 26—

## NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

superior wool-dyed Black CLOTH,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats,

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 21—

## Carding Wool.

THE subscriber's Machines are in good order for the despatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills,
five miles east of Hillsborough. 22—

## For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and bands,
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

## For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti dispeptic Pills,
Indian Elixir for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.

June 17. 26—

## Methodist Protestant Camp Meetings.

CAMP meetings will be held at the following places, viz:

At Smithfield, Chatham county, commencing on the 25th July.

At Giles's School House, Randolph, on the 22d August.

At Tabernacle, Guilford, on the 19th September.

At Mount Hermon, Orange, on the 26th September.

Brethren and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOS. L. CARTER.

May 27. 23—

## A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,
JOHN DALY,
ALEX'R. HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C.
April 25, 1840. 12—6w

## Cast Iron Ploughs,

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 29—

## Union Academy.

OF ORANGE.

THE exercises of this school will close for the present session on the 13th of June, and will be resumed on the 15th of July, for the Fall Session. The terms, for board and tuition, will be the same as heretofore.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuition in the preparatory collegiate course, per session, | $12 50 |
| In the English, | 7 50 |

Board can be had in respectable families at six dollars per month.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to burden the public with a tedious advertisement, setting forth the local advantages, and the usual et cetera of a school notice; but is willing to base his claims to patronage on the proficiency of his scholars alone.

He would be glad that those who design sending their sons, would do so at an early stage of the session.

JOHN R. HOLT.

Orange county, May 15. 22—3w

*** The Raleigh Star and Register, Southern Citizen, and Greensborough Patriot, will each insert until the 15th of July, and forward accounts to this office.

## Junto Academy.

THE Spring session of Junto Academy will close on Friday the 12th June, and the Fall session will commence on July the 13th.

Price for tuition at heretofore, viz: English Department $8 per session; Classical Department $12 50.

Good board can be had in the neighborhood at $6 per month. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty students with board at $7 50 per month, exclusive of candles and mending.

DANIEL W. KERR, *Principal.*

May 27. 23—

☞ The Raleigh Star, Standard, Register, and Omnibus will insert once every two weeks, three insertions.

## CALL AND SEE!

NEW

## Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

**Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c**

**Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c**

***Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.***

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 22. 18—

## NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases,
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted,
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons,
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes,
Fine Rodgers' and Westenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality,
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books,
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

## Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
*Orange County.*

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

*Robert M'Culloch* v. *Margaret M'Culloch.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Culloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 13 - 3m

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*Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.*

THESE medicines are introduced for their name to their practice and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cases of sick which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

**Moffat's Medical Manual;**

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
*Person County.*

In Equity—May Term, 1840.

*Robert Harris and others* vs. *Benjamin Murrow & wife and others.* } Petition for Sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Morrow and Nancy his wife, George Sanders and Nancy his wife, John C. Moore and Sally his wife, and Dennis O. Brant, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price adv. $4 50 22 - 6w

## Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

## Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 2. 15—

## Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGON.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

## Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified as executor of WILLIAM SMITH dec'd at Guilford County Court February Term 1839, requests all persons having claims against said Smith's estate, to present the same for payment.

JAMES SLOAN

Greensborough, May 1, 1840. 20—

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GOELICK'S

## Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsboro Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 41—61

## Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the ulcers and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumptions; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction: therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

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Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

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The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearit, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co., Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitgreave, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 39—13m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
*Orange County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

*James Whitsit* v. *Joseph Freeland.*

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 25-6w

## Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received

400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

## Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER.

Jan 28, 1840.

## Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—


HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.